

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.
HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, DEC 22, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.



It has pleased His Majesty the King, to appoint His Excellency, Chas. C. Harris, Esq., Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Chas. de Varigny, resigned.
Island Palace, Dec 21, 1869.

It has pleased His Majesty the King, to appoint Hon. J. Mott Smith, to be Minister of Finance, vice Chas. C. Harris.
Island Palace, Dec 21, 1869.

It has pleased His Majesty the King, to appoint Hon. Charles R. Bishop, to be a member of the Board of Education, vice Chas. de Varigny.
Island Palace, Dec 21, 1869.

It has pleased His Majesty the King, to appoint Hon. J. Mott Smith, to be a member of the Board of Education, vice the Bishop of Honolulu, resigned.
Island Palace, Dec 21, 1869.

Matthew Raper, Esq., is appointed Director of the Bureau of Printing, vice Hon. J. Mott Smith, resigned.
Island Palace, Dec 21, 1869.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of Interior.
Island Palace, Dec 21, 1869.

Saturday, Dec 25th, is Christmas Day, and will be celebrated as a public holiday in the usual manner.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of Interior.
Home Office, Dec 21, 1869.

Saturday, January 1st being New Year's Day, will be kept as a public holiday as usual.
FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of Interior.
Home Office, Dec 21, 1869.

NOTICE OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
A number of unmarried females having arrived in this Port, under the auspices of the Board of Immigration, by the bark R. W. Wood, engagements can be made, and are desired by the Board, for the same, by families who are desirous of engaging household servants. Offers will be open until Saturday the 25th inst.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. T. GULICK, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that all persons who are desirous of obtaining Chinese laborers from abroad, through the Board of Immigration or otherwise, are requested to communicate with the President or Secretary of the Board.

Per order of the Board.
CHAS. T. GULICK, Secretary.

The Christmas vacation of the Government day schools in Honolulu, will extend from the 17th instant to the 31st proximo, commencing the first term of the new year, on Monday, January 3d, 1870.

By Order of the Board of Education.
W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y.
Education Office, Dec 21, 1869.

Return of the R. W. Wood.

This vessel, which sailed hence on the 6th of September last, for the Islands of the South Pacific, returned on Monday last from an unsuccessful voyage, having only brought twenty-six females and sixteen males. There are five married couples among them, and their services are eagerly sought for. Most of them are very young and appear to be thoroughly healthy. They are engaged for two years, with a contract to return them at the end of that time. They do not speak a language which our own people can understand, though, it appears that the Manahiki people, who came by the *Manahiki*, can establish an imperfect communication with them. They are natives of Danger Island, which lies in lat. 10° 54' S., and lon. 165° 54' W.

Capt. English after leaving here, touched first, at the lee end of "Manahiki," where he expected to take up a young child of Nise or Savage Island, but our old acquaintance, Capt. Hayes, whose ship had foundered at sea, a short time after Capt. English had left the Island on his former voyage in the *Manahiki*, had proceeded in his boats to the Navigator's, taking the young child with him. Capt. English then proceeded on his voyage to Suvarrow, in hope that they might have stopped there, but did not find him, and proceeded on to (Nise) or Savage Island.

This Island is small and does not appear to be fertile. It is said to have a large population, by some put as high as 7,000 though this appears scarcely probable. There he had an interview, or some interviews, with the Wesleyan Missionary Mr. Laws, who put into his hand the following letter:

(English translation of a letter written in the Nise language by the Rulers of Nise Island.)

The letter of the Judges and Rulers of Nise (Savage) Island to the Captains of vessels and others whom it may concern, to make known to them one of the laws of this Island:

Many vessels are continually coming to this Island for men as laborers in other lands: in Tahiti, Samoa, Queensland, and elsewhere. In consequence of these, we have now written this letter; but it is not in consequence of these that we have made the law above referred to. The law is an old one, but we have now for the first time written it to make other lands acquainted with it.

Some years ago, several vessels came from Calais, and stole a large number of our people. Our hearts were cold, and great was the weeping on account of our sons and brothers stolen by those ships. The Rulers of this land then made a law that no canoe should go to any ship that may be off the Island. After a long time the Rulers repealed that law, but confirmed that which forbade going away in ships to other lands. Many times since then this law has been confirmed at meetings of the Rulers of this Island.

The Captains of some vessels that have come have respected our law, and have gone without taking any men; others have not so

respected our law, but have taken many men in opposition to it. Those men were not authorized to go, but went in spite of the law.

This is our word. The Rulers of Nise to the Captains that may come for men: We do not wish to usurp authority over you, or oppose you in any lawful pursuit, but we take you to respect our law, and not take away our children who may go off to you. Your hands are great and powerful, and your chiefs make laws for them. Our land is small, but we think that it is right that we should have authority over our own land and people.

One more request we have to make of you, and that is, that you will not bribe any Nise man to get natives for you. If any should receive payment for such a purpose, we shall punish him, for such is not in accordance with our law.

We request one of our Missionaries to write these words for us, and also to translate them into English, and send a copy to Sydney, Tahiti, and Samoa, and also to each of the traders resident here.

We, the Judges and Rulers, confirm this letter at our meeting at Alofi, this day, February 9, 1869.

Capt. English was not able to come in contact with any of these Judges or Rulers, or to learn who they were. It appeared that many were willing to come with him, but Capt. English's instructions were not to receive any persons on board without the concurrence of the recognized authorities.

Capt. English had heard of the disastrous occurrence on board the *Mooroa*,—the Tahitian bark,—and therefore did not think it expedient to go among the Islands whence she obtained her men. The story which he heard differed somewhat from the published account, but as it had passed about from mouth to mouth, may not have had any truth in it. It was, however, to the effect that one of the women who came off, and who was not one of the people engaged, appeared comely to some one living in the cabin, and was placed in a stateroom, and fastened in there. Her brother demanded her to go on shore, and his demand not being heeded, attempted to get her, and was knocked down. Then began the rush and fight which ended so tragically.

From Savage Island, Capt. English returned to Danger Island and there obtained those who have come with him. It will be observed by our advertising columns that the Board proposes that the unmarried women, or some of them, should go into families in town. Those desirous of receiving them would do well to apply immediately.

Immigration.

Several Chinese gentlemen directed a letter to a late public meeting, as follows:

To the Citizens of Honolulu, in public meeting assembled:

We, the undersigned, natives of China now resident in Honolulu, feeling with you the great need of labor in the Hawaiian Islands, desire to express our sympathy with those of you who are opposed to the coolie contract system. We heartily oppose the introduction of coolies here under that system. Some of the Chinese coolies are very bad men and criminals. We know our countrymen better than any one else; and we believe that a much better class of men for plantation and other kinds of work can be procured from China by some arrangement for the encouragement of free immigration and the payment of wages.

YOUNG SHONG, CHUAN, and AFONG.
AFONG & ACHUCK.
ASSET & ACHONG.
LAN YAT.
ANAN.
ATHONY.
AWA.
ACHONG.
ABBO.
LO LOCK.
YAT CHONG.
TONG KAI.

The Board of Immigration, being desirous of availing themselves of all the experience and the best advice they could get, invited several of the gentlemen who signed that letter to meet them. These gentlemen were kind enough to attend and a long and interesting conversation ensued, at the close of which they were urged to take the matter into consideration and give the Board the benefit of any plans they might form. This conversation occurred on the 9th of November. Thinking that a sufficient time had elapsed for them to consider the matter, the Secretary of the Board, on the 6th of December, addressed them a note, which, together with the subsequent correspondence, is given below. It will be seen that the gentlemen have given it all the consideration that is possible, and we give the correspondence as a matter of public interest.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Honolulu, Dec 6th, 1869.

MEANS, YOUNG SHONG, CHUAN, and AFONG:
GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the President of the Board of Immigration to call your attention to the conversation had between yourselves, Mr. Harris, and himself, on the subject of bringing laborers from China to this country, on the 9th day of November last, at the conclusion of which you promised to consider the subject and communicate a plan. The Board will be glad to hear from you, whether you have come to any definite conclusion in the matter, and if so, what it is.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
CHAS. T. GULICK,
Secretary.

HONOLULU, Dec 7th, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Bureau of Immigration:
Sirs: In answer to your request, through your Secretary, for the result of our thoughts on the subject of bringing laborers from China to these Islands, we would offer the following plan: that the Government provide transportation for four hundred men from China to Honolulu; that they put the undertaking into the hands of an agent, who shall be a Chinaman acquainted with these Islands; that they shall advance to this agent twenty dollars for each proposed immigrant, for paying incidental expenses of such immigrant before leaving China,—the balance not expended in paying such outfit and expenses to be accounted for to the Government. When these immigrants shall have arrived at Honolulu, they shall be at liberty to contract for their services with whom they please, and on whatever terms they are able; their employers to guarantee to the Government the sum expended by the Government

upon such laborer. If any such immigrants should die on the voyage, or after their arrival here, and before their costs are paid to the Government, the Government to lose what has been expended on such at the time of their death. The said agent shall receive five dollars a man for each man landed in Honolulu according to the foregoing plan.

We believe that this plan, with the prospect of better wages than are now generally received, would induce a far better class of men than the common coolies to immigrate to these Islands.

YOUNG SHONG, CHUAN, and AFONG.

HONOLULU, Dec 8, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, touching Chinese immigration, and I am directed to inquire of you how the Government is to get back the money which you propose should be advanced, in case the Chinese immigrants should refuse to engage with any one, on their arrival here. You will remember that you propose to get the money out of the employer: now if they refuse to enter into anybody's employ, or choose to leave the country, how is their advance and their passage money to be recovered? Again, you say that they should engage to whom they please. They will be strangers in the country: please, therefore, to indicate how you propose to make them acquainted with persons and places so that they could choose intelligently? Who, by your plan, is to act as broker between the immigrant and employer, when the immigrant is unacquainted with the language of the country, as well as its customs? Again, who is to pay the expense of the immigrant's board and lodging, whilst he is seeking what may appear to him desirable employment? Again, suppose the employer shall decline to pay the immigrant the wages he may require, and at the same time pay his advance and passage money, how do you propose to oblige him to do it, when the immigrant is not under contract to work any specified time?

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
CHAS. T. GULICK,
Secretary Bureau of Immigration.

To Messrs. Young Shong, Chuan and Afong.

HONOLULU, Dec 10, 1869.

To the Hon. the Board of Immigration:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., and in reply, beg leave to state that the question of Chinese immigration is one that we have not sufficiently considered to be able to report a plan in all its details; nor have we any desire to enter into this scheme as a business.

Any plan, however, which you may consider, and deem our advice thereon of value, we shall be happy to entertain, and give you all the assistance in our power, as we desire the advancement of the interests of His Majesty's subjects, and of our own countrymen.

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
YOUNG SHONG, CHUAN, and AFONG.

HAWAIIAN SEAMEN.—Our modest effort to give our readers some idea of the amount of labor performed at the Harbor Master's Office, during the fall shipping season, has given occasion for our brilliant neighbor of the *Advertiser*, to waste a great deal of sentiment on the wharves and our native seamen, as well as the opportunity to have his usual fling at our planning interests. We do not propose to enter into any lengthened discussion on the points raised on this question, somewhat gratuitously, by the *Advertiser*. We say gratuitously, because after a careful perusal of our article, we cannot find anything in it which a candid, not to say a sensible man, could construe into a proposition to prohibit our native seamen from engaging on board of foreign vessels. We did say, and we repeat it, that "this draft upon our most able-bodied and enterprising young men, is a serious drawback to our home demand for labor, and it is thought by some, that if native seamen were not permitted to ship on board foreign vessels, it would be a great advantage to our agricultural and commercial interests." Now, taking the *Guano Islands* and foreign shipping, there are at the present time, one out of every twenty of the native males of this Kingdom, engaged in the service of foreigners out of this Kingdom, a very small proportion of the products of such labor ever reaching here, to benefit the people or country. These "some" who are of the opinion that it would be better not to allow so great a proportion of our people to enter into the service of foreigners out of the country, might well ask the political economist of the *Advertiser*, if the Government of the United States, Great Britain or France, would quietly permit one in every twenty of the very best of their people to enter into the service of a foreign people? We may be permitted to express our opinion that neither of these countries would allow the mercantile marine of any other country to make such a draft upon their people. We do not at the present time advocate any such prohibition as regards our seamen, preferring to let the matter regulate itself, although should the Legislature think it to the advantage of the country to prohibit Hawaiian seamen from engaging on foreign vessels, we have not the slightest doubt but that the thing would be fearlessly done, notwithstanding the covert threat of the *Advertiser*, at the close of its article. The *Kuokos* has also, something over a column on the same subject, in which the editor expresses great admiration for the wharves and a high appreciation of their services to this country and people. This, on the part of that gentleman, is certainly not a case of "love at first sight," as we can all remember, that one time, when he was engaged in another pursuit than editing an "Independent" newspaper, and when he probably did not look upon himself as the Bonapartes of a great (f) party, he took occasion to express views quite the reverse of those he now entertains, in regard to the wharves. From the experience of the past it will not be too much (or too little) to say that his opinion on this subject is not altogether reliable.

In his case the "Independent" journalist seems to take a different view of the blessings that foreign commerce showers upon a people, from that of the Christian Missionary, and when they are both united in one person we may well doubt the candor of one, or perhaps both views.

A COSTLY CONCERN.—The *Bulletin*, referring to the subsidence of the San Francisco Daily News, says in the 10th year in which that paper has been published, it has been belied from \$175,000 to \$200,000. It is believed it was losing from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per month at the time of its sale.

MANAGERS.—After the question of ample means to start a plantation properly, through good management is requisite to make it profitable. Labor is thrown away or wasted on many plantations, from the want of good, thorough and practical management, which is not to be expected from novices in the business, as most of those owning plantations on these islands are. I lived twelve years in a cotton and sugar growing district in Louisiana, and witnessed such a transition state as we are now having here, for I feel that it is but the transition state; as we become more practical, we will become more prosperous. And I for one am giving ample scope to the planters, or other men of means or enterprise in the country—full power to procure labor where it can be procured the cheapest, and power to enforce all contracts made openly and honestly, and carried out honestly on both sides. Paying the laborer in cash all that is agreed to be paid to him, and exacting all that he freely contracts to do. And if from a superabundance of labor in China, India, or elsewhere, a man desires to work here at a low price, I think no mock philanthropists have any right to interfere. But an honest statement should be made to the laborer before employing him, of what labor and its products are worth where he is going to, and the prospect of his bettering his condition made known to him.

I have wandered far from the purpose of this letter, and beg your indulgence until I explain it. I do believe that it would be for the interest of those who cannot give their personal supervision and whole attention to the judicious working of a plantation, to employ at a liberal salary, or what would be perhaps better still for both parties, give an interest in the plantation to good practical men, that have been all their lives in the business; but when the late year has broken up and beggared. If any one thinks with me on that score, I will guarantee to procure from Louisiana men of vast experience, whose vicissitudes of war have broken up—men too who did not engage in the war on either side: I have now before me a letter from such an one; a man who was worth forty or fifty thousand dollars before the war. His negroes were freed, his houses, both plantation and dwelling, burned; two years crop carried off, as well as all his horses, carriages and wagons, cows, pigs and sheep. He was, in fact, beggared, and yet he took no part in the war, as he had a family of eight children and all to look out for. If any planter thinks his interest would be promoted by employing a few such men, for I do not ask favor, knowing well the antipathy to Southerners, he can consult with me on the subject, and I will guarantee my man.

There are practical overseers who could be employed on cheaper terms, no doubt, than you could get any old planter for, but it would be for the consideration of the employer, which would most likely be profitable. Either would no doubt be an improvement on the present modes.

We omit the name of our correspondent, but any one desirous of availing himself of his suggestions, may apply by letter or in person to us, to be put in communication with him. It is sufficient for us to say that he is a reliable and intelligent gentleman.

THE *Kuokos* (newspaper) last week sets out the names of some persons, who are ambitious of representing several of the districts in the next Legislature. From the list, we learn that Mr. C. J. Lyons is desirous of serving the people of Kohala, and is recommended by the said *Kuokos*. In the following glowing language: "There are two voting places in this district, one at Waimea and one at Island Kohala. The GLORY and FAME of our child of Hawaii, C. J. Lyons, the STRONG ATHLETE!! of the last Legislature—is not extinct. Very fortunate is the selection of men like him. From him we have LEARNED some THINGS HITHERTO UNKNOWN!!! We jump for joy in anticipation that he will be the only one, whom you men of Kohala will vote for." Happy land of Hawaii, to whom this political and moral philosopher has been vouchsafed. Thrice happy Kohala— which gave this "illustrious" discoverer birth. A person signing himself C. H. Kealo blows the following blast for Lyons on the trumpet of fame, in the same paper: "To the voters of Kohala, to my fellow citizens of the land that I am proud of, for its beauty. On the first Monday of February next, we shall show ourselves independent men under the law. It is well for us to be active and vigilant in voting for C. J. Lyons, for our Representative, who has hitherto carried our views to glorious heights. He will not decline our votes—because he is thoroughly acquainted with our ways. Therefore I desire to restrain you from having other ballots thrust upon you—do not let us be prevailed on by any others—evil-minded persons—oppressors,—people that drink intoxicating drinks—'lickspittles'—do not vote for any office-holder, for they will not hesitate to desert us and join the other side. Be men and look out for suitable persons, like young Lyons—there is no other suitable person among us—none at all—absolutely none." Is it not fortunate that "young Lyons" has been born for the glory of Hawaii!

—The same paper (*Kuokos*) gives the following item for South Kona: "We do not know of any other person than Aeko (Eagle) W. Claude Jones—whom you elected before—but he was excluded because he had not lived here long enough. We know it as a truth, that he is ready to take your work upon his shoulders. It is very clear to everybody that he is an INDEPENDENT MAN from the CROWD of his head to the SOLE of his foot." Happy Colonel, to have such commendation from the editor of the *Kuokos*—which is to be the source, from which the future historian wishing to "write, regarding the last few years with fullness and accuracy," is to draw his facts!!! Happy happy Colonel!!!

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Strangers' Friend Society, to notice by their advertisement, propose to hold a Festival on the 30th. They are very busy preparing for it, and as it is a work of love and merry (the proceeds to be given to the sick and suffering strangers in our midst,) we hope the Festival may be an immense success. This Society, for many years, has been quietly engaged in helping the destitute, and many who have reached our shores friendless and unhappy, have had cause to bless the benevolence and public spirit that has kept up the organization of the Strangers' Friend Society.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Builders and Carpenters.

SEALED PROPOSALS for constructing the East Maui Female Seminary at Makawao, Maui, will be received by the Board of Trustees, until Wednesday, Jan'y 5th, 1870.

Plans and specifications for the same, can be seen at the office of C. R. Bishop, Esq., Honolulu, and also with Dr. Kistredge, Waikuku.

All proposals to be addressed to Dr. C. S. Kistredge, Waikuku, Maui.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the good of the Institution may require.

Per order,
C. S. KISTREDGE,
49-21
Sec. E. M. Female Seminary.

Wheat.
A LOT of Superior Wheat, ex CAMBRIDGE, for sale low by
WALKER & ALLEN.

Pilot Bread.
OREGON PILOT BREAD, ex CAMBRIDGE, and guaranteed to be superior to any other imported into this market.
For sale by
WALKER & ALLEN.

NOTICE!
UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Honolulu, Dec. 21st, 1869.
AUGUSTUS D. JENNY is no longer in the employ of this Consulate. All persons are hereby notified trusting him on my account.

THOMAS ADAMSON, Jr.,
U. S. Consul.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
IN VIRTUE of an Execution issued by John Montgomery, Esq., Police Justice of Honolulu, upon a judgment against BERNARD SCHRIEVER, Plaintiff in Execution, for the sum of One Hundred and Four Dollars, (\$104.00) I have levied upon and shall expose for sale to the highest bidder at the Auction Room of Messrs. Adams & Wilder, in Honolulu, on

Thursday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property to wit:

1 pair Boots, 1 Clock Vest,
9 pairs Boots, 1 Clock Vest,
2 pairs Boots, 1 Clock Vest,
3 dozen Felt Hats,
6 Panama Hats,
12 pair Linen Pants,
22 assorted Shirts, 2 black cloth Coats,
2 red woolen Shirts,
4 woolen Shirts,
10 Woolen Pants,
10 Woolen Shirts,
16 pair Drawers,
7 white Shirts, 10 pair Drawers,
6 Woolen Coats, 9 White Shirts,
4 pairs Calico Boots,
44 pair Heavy Boots,
88 pairs Heavy Boots,
8 Satin Vests.

Unless said Judgment, Interest, Costs of Suit, and my Fees and Commissions are previously paid.
W. C. PARKE, Marshal.
Honolulu, December 21, 1869.—49

List of Foreign Jurors,
DRAWN for the January Term, A. D. 1870, of the Supreme Court:

Robert Newcomb, J. S. Lemon,
Henry McFarlane, H. I. Nolte,
Robert Lowery, William Jarrett,
John W. Wilder, J. H. Black,
Isabiah Bartlett, George Ennes,
Alexander McKibbin, Theo. H. Davies,
John D. Brewer, M. O. Monarrat,
Sam'l C. Allen, J. T. Waterhouse Jr.,
Thos. Moore Jr., Geoffrey Rhodes,
C. S. Bartow, W. H. Huddy,
M. Lousion, J. Jager,
Jos P Cooke, L. McCULLY, Clerk.
Honolulu, Dec'r 8th, 1869.—49-21

Licences Expiring in Dec'r, 1869.

RETAIL.—Dec. 7th, H. L. Chase, Fort St.; 18th, Dr. McKibbin, Queen St.; 18th, Ah J. Ber's; 21st, J. P. Hughes, Fort St.; 18th, Lam Gim, Marine St.; 7th, H. Adleyer, Fort St.; 15th, Tai Kan Kuan, 38th, Ah Han Pansue, 54, B. Newton, Kalaheha; 21st, C. Drenig, Honolulu; 14th, Ah Man, Halawa, Hawaii; 8th, Hapai & Son, Hilo Hawaii; 18th, Pang Hang, Kona, Hawaii; 23d, Pae Shan, Kona, Hawaii; 8th, Holloman, Hawaii; 7th, Kapohakimohena, Uluapukua, Maui.

WHOLESALE.—18th, I. Bartlett, Union Hotel.
WA.—29th, (Per Treaty) Molokai.
BUTCHER.—31st, C. Bernholt, Nuuanu St.; Honolulu.

STALLION.—31st, C. R. Tucker, Kaupukaua, Hawaii.
BOAT.—24, Kasahara, No. 27, Honolulu; 4th, Kakaia, No. 29 & 29, Honolulu.
HORSE.—24, Mahoe, No. 143; 10th, Kawaikakua, No. 144, 145 & 146; 21st, Kaula, No. 147.

A FEW CASES OF SUPERIOR TOYS & DOLLS.
—ALSO—
Fancy Articles for Ladies AND GENTLEMEN.

Suitable for Christmas Presents.
For Sale at reasonable prices by
46 St THEOD. C. HEUCK.

FOR the CHRISTMAS TREE
New Styles of Presents
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR,
For Old and Young.

Fancy Chocolate Confectionery,
From the celebrated factory of Reuss & Kichmann, Hamburg, consisting of an endless assortment of THE VERY NEATEST STYLES, too numerous to describe.

Please call and see the Pretty Things
At the Store of
46 St THEOD. C. HEUCK.

Consular Notice.
FRENCH CONSULATE,
Honolulu, November 27, 1869.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, directed to this Consulate or to me personally, from this date until the return of the Steamer will be received by Mr. F. SCHAEFER.

46-1m TH. BALLIEU, Consul.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co.
Of New York.

CASH ASSETS, over \$36,000,000!
CASH DIVIDENDS
In 1868.....\$3,257,137.26.

The Largest Life Insurance Co. in the World.
PREMIUMS MAY BE PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY OR QUARTERLY.

ADAMS & WILDER,
49-1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PACKET LINES.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For Portland, Oregon.
THE VINE CLIFFER BARK
CAMBRIDGE,
PROST, Master.

WILL HAVE DESPATCH for the above Port. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Freight or Charter.
The North German Bark
MIRANDA,
KARLOWA, Com'r.

Apply to
H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

North Pacific Transportation Co's
Steamer IDAHO,
Will take WHALE OIL and BONE to San Francisco.

At Low Rates of Freight.
Free Storage for Oil, on the Steamer's Wharf, and for Bone, in the Company's Warehouse.
Apply to
H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

North Pacific Transportation Company's
San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship
IDAHO, WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN
Honolulu and San Francisco.

LEAVES HONOLULU MONDAY, JAN 21st, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for San Francisco, and returns to Honolulu, on THURSDAY, JAN 24th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.
Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Five risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay.

Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamer must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Offer For Sale,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES!
AND ON THE
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
THEIR
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS!

Arrived per A. J. Pope, FROM BREMEN.
—CONSISTING OF—
New Styles of Prints, FURNITURE PRINTS,
Blue and white Cottons,
Blue and striped ticks,
White and brown Drilling.
Ravens Duck.
Very heavy white moleskin,
Ribbed white moleskin,
Quitting, White linen.
Woolen Dress Goods & Clothing,
In Large Assortment.
Black & Blue Broadcloth, Cassimeres,
White and blue sewing cotton,
Brooks' spool cotton,
White and black linen thread,
Black silk lining,
Silesias, Italian Cloth,
Black crape ribbon, Black woolen Braid,
Black Ostrich Feathers,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
Black gimp, Fringes,
Tooth brushes,
Violin Strings,
Superior French Calistinas,
FINE BLUE FLANNEL!
India Rubber Ware,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
Havana Cigars,
Raisins and currants, in jars,
Swiss cheese,
Sardines, h. and gr. boxes,
Shelled almonds, in demijohns,
Herb Vinegar, in cases,
44 St &c. &c. &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY OF F. BERNARD.
ON READING and filing the Petition of ANNA BOOTH, setting forth that F. Bernard, lately doing business as a merchant in Honolulu, is insolvent, it was ordered by the Court that an order be issued to the Marshal of the Kingdom to take possession of the Estate of said F. Bernard, and that THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court room of the said Court, be the time and place fixed for deciding the question of bankruptcy, and that all persons interested be cited by public notice to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said F. Bernard should not be declared a Bankrupt.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Dec'r 21, 1869.—49-21

Supreme Court.—In Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of JOSEPH BOOTH, late of Honolulu, dec'd.